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NO. 32.

PEACE ENVOYS MEET AS FRIENDS

First Conference of the Kind Ever Held On the American Continent

INTRODUCTION BY OUR PRESIDENT

Ceremony Unique in History Takes Place on the Mayflower Off Oyster Bay and the President's Success in Avoiding Questions of Precedence Makes All Smooth—Japanese Arrived First and Were Presented. Awaiting the Russians in the Cabin—Tiny Komura and Giant Witte Shake Hands When Presented.

animated conversation over their dishes. The conversation was generally in French, as Mr. Witte speaks very little English. Baron Rosen and Baron Komura chatted as if they had been life-long friends and Minister Taka- hira, at one time particularly communicative, entered into the conversation with zest and interest.

Before the luncheon had proceeded far President Roosevelt rose from his chair, and turning to the assemblage, raised his hand for silence. In an instant there was a hush. Bowing to the envoys, President Roosevelt said:

ENVOYS APPROVE TOAST...

"Gentlemen: I propose a toast to which there will be no answer and to which I have the honor to ask you to drink in silence, standing. I drink to the welfare and prosperity of the sovereigns and the people of the two great nations whose representatives have met one another on this ship. It is my most earnest hope and prayer, in the interest of not only these two great powers, but of all civilized mankind, that a just and lasting peace may speedily be concluded between them."

The toast was drunk, as the President requested, in profound silence; but in the hum of conversation which followed little was heard but enthusiastic comment upon the character of the President's expression. Mr. Witte and Baron Komura both cordially thanked him.

ONLY WITTE ARRIVED.

Envoy Tardy in Reaching Portsmouth, N. H., For Conference.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Special.—There was great disappointment in this city Monday over the delay in arrival of the Russian and Japanese peace envoys. The news of the postponement of the function had not reached many of the citizens of Portsmouth and its environs. Consequently, this section of Portsmouth was astir early, and by 8 o'clock every electric line in the country was bringing many sight-seers. When the fact of the postponement became generally known there were many expressions of disappointment but upon the circulation of rumors of the possible arrival of the ships most of the crowd decided to have a holiday anyway. The operators in the wireless station had a very busy day trying to pick up the *Dolphin* which was the Japanese peace vessel.

The occasion was impressive. It was attended not by pomp and ceremony, but by a simplicity and frankness characteristic of the President and of the people of America.

Due honor was paid the distinguished guests of the President and of the country, and they were received with all the dignity to which their exalted rank entitled them.

The day was ideal. After the sun had burned away the haze of early morning, the weather was glorious. A brisk breeze just tipped the waves of Long Island Sound with silver, tempering, at the same time, the heat of the sun's rays.

CHIEF ENVOYS SHAKE HANDS.

It was a notable scene as the diminutive Baron Komura shook hands with the giant Witte at the instance of the President of the United States.

The greetings of the members of the two special missions were distinctly formal, but not the slightest suggestion of enmity was shown on either side. Neither by word nor by action did they indicate, even by direction, anything but the utmost cordiality.

Careful to avoid any strain, President Roosevelt, as soon as possible after the introductions, suggested that the party proceed to the main saloon, where luncheon was in waiting. The President himself led the party, followed in order by Mr. Witte, Baron Komura, Ambassador Rosen and Minister Takahira. Even the formation of this little procession involved a delicate diplomatic problem, but it was agreed that the President solved it admirably.

FOES LIKE FRIENDS.

Although the luncheon was served with the other guests standing, the President escorted the four envoys to chairs in one corner of the saloon, and in half a minute, through tact and delicacy, the whole party was engaged in an automobile.

cheered by Russian Jews.

BOSTON, Special.—Mr. Witte, the senior Russian plenipotentiary, took an automobile ride about the city and visited Harvard University and Magnolia, the summer home of the Russian ambassador. Mr. Witte left for Portsmouth at 9:45. Before the train left, about a hundred foreign residents of Boston, many of whom Hebrews, assembled near Mr. Witte's car and cheered him. The envoy appeared on the rear platform and spoke in Russian in a conversational way for several minutes. He asked his hearers how they liked America and whether they preferred this country to Russia. Several of the audience replied in effect that they liked America better, as there were more opportunities for advancement. At the conclusion of Mr. Witte's informal remarks the crowd cheered him, which he acknowledged by removing his hat. As the train pulled out one of the Hebrews shouted: "Give freedom to the Jews."

Engineers Elect Officers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Special.—The National Association of Stationary Engineers Friday elected the following officers: President, R. D. Tomlinson, Milwaukee; vice-president, Theodore N. Kelsey, Lowell, Mass.; secretary, F. W. Raven, Chicago; treasurer, Hugh Rensford, Cincinnati. The next convention of the association will be held in Philadelphia.

Three Murderers Hanged.

Nigger Murderers Hanged. Helena, Ark., Special.—Tom Wilson, slayer of his brother, and Will Robertson, wife murderer, paid the penalty for their crimes on the scaffold in this city. Both men were negroes and both met death with perfect composure, declaring that they were ready to go. Robertson's neck was broken. Wilson died of strangulation.

CANTON, Miss., Special.—Bob Jones, a negro wife murderer, was hanged in the jail here.

Japanese Forces Over 400,000.

Lidapudz, Manchuria, By Cable.—The Japanese have concentrated in Manchuria, in front of the Russian armies 430,000 infantry, with 1,600 cannon. This is exclusive of the detachment of General Hasegawa, commander of the forces in Korea, and a special detachment, the destination of which is not known. The weather is good and the roads are drying up.

Kentucky Open to Refugees.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Special.—The State Board of Health has issued a proclamation announcing that Kentucky will be an "open" State as far as refugees from the fever-infected district of the South are concerned. The refugees will be subjected to examination, however, and will be detained temporarily in camps which will be established at or near the principal towns and cities of the State.

NORTH CAROLINA CROP BULLETIN

Conditions For Past Week as Given Out by the Department.

The North Carolina section of the climate and crop service of the department of agriculture, issues the following official bulletin for the past week:

The weather during the past week has in general been very dry. The temperature has been high and above the normal. The week has been characterized by hot days and cool nights. This dry warm weather has aided in the harvesting of hay to a great extent and indeed all outside work has been pushed as rapidly as possible. Some rains have been reported, but the only unfavorable conditions resulting therefrom are in the eastern part of the State in the lowlands. In the central and western districts rain is needed badly, although in the west part of the district on account of too much rain the crops are again becoming weedy. All crops are now suffering for the want of rain, but corn is most affected.

The farmers in some sections are beginning to pull fodder. In a great many sections corn is reported to be not so good as was expected. In some sections a good crop will be harvested, in others about a half a crop, while some correspondents report a very poor crop. Some corn is reported to be spotted. In some sections it has been too wet for corn to ear well. Tobacco is generally reported as doing well. It is ripening fast in the central portion of the State while in the east the crop does not seem to be as good as that of cotton. Some tobacco is badly damaged and is specked, due to too much rain in the past. Also some tobacco is burning badly. Cotton in the west and central districts appears to be doing well, although in some sections red rust is appearing, and it is shedding some. Lice is at tacking cotton, due to the cool weather. A hall storm on July 30th damaged some cotton in the west, and the cotton in some sections in the west is not fruiting well. In the east and central districts the cotton is shedding in some sections and turning yellow. Only one-half a crop will be realized in some parts. Sweet potatoes are reported as doing fine. Irish potatoes are now being planted. Turnips are being sown, and where already planted are doing well. Hay is generally reported as being harvested, and in some parts of the west it was too wet to save. Tomatoes, cucumbers, watermelon, cantaloupes are doing well. Wheat is being threshed, and a great many report a poor crop. Apples and peaches are shedding in some sections; the apple crop will not be good. Peanuts are generally reported as doing well.

Rains reported:—Raleigh, Trace, Lumberton, Trice, Weldon, 0.01.

Ladies in Burning Launch

NEWBERRY, Special.—A party of ladies had a narrow escape from death by drowning here Saturday. They were on a pleasure trip in a gasoline launch and were going to Wilkinson's Point, on the Neuse river. They were Mrs. William Taar, Mrs. Frank Duffy, Misses Adelaide, Irene and Thelma Peck, Nettie Fowler and her niece, Carol Daniels. Dr. Ward was the only man on board. The cause of the accident was the striking of a match by Dr. Ward to light his cigar. Throwing the match down in the bottom of the boat, it ignited the gasoline and the whole boat was immediately ablaze. Dr. Ward shouted to them all to jump and four ladies obeyed. Mrs. Haar and the Misses Peck. The cork cushions were thrown to the ladies to keep them afloat, which they used. Miss Adelaide Peck nearly drowned but the others in the water suffered no particular danger, being rescued shortly. Mrs. Duffy, Miss Fowler and her little girl, Carol Daniels, remained in the boat. The little girl was burned on one limb.

Crop Expert Named.

WASHINGTON, Special.—P. L. Hutchins, formerly Chief Chemist of the State Board of Agriculture of Louisiana, who is regarded as an expert in cotton statistics, has been appointed by Secretary Wilson to the position of traveling inspector of the Agricultural Department in the cotton districts, with the understanding that he will perform duty on the cotton crop estimating board when called upon to do so. It is understood that Assistant Secretary Hays will not continue permanently to give personal attention to the work of the Statistical Bureau, but a successor to Mr. Hays soon will be appointed. It is the intention to continue the crop estimating board, but not to maintain the same membership constantly.

Alex. N. Bell Dead.

WASHINGTON, Special.—Alexander Melville Bell, brother of Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, died at the home of the latter in the 8th year of his age from pneumonia, which he had suffered from diabetes performed last Tuesday. He was born in Scotland, a son of Alexander Bell, and was one of the three generations notable because of their development of the art of instructing the deaf and dumb in methods of communication.

Tar Heel Topics.

W. McDowell Killough, of Charlotte, son of Mr. William W. Killough, day engineer of the city water works, was drowned at Virginia Beach, out from Norfolk, Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. He was in the surf, went beyond his depth and was carried out to death. Heroic efforts were made to rescue him but they were in vain.

The monthly report of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General shows that there were 957 rural delivery routes in operation in North Carolina August 1. There were 310 petitions pending at the time, of which 94 are in the eight districts.

Saturday afternoon United States Deputy Marshal John C. Dooley was taken to his home at Rockingham, accompanied by his father and sister. He had been in Rex Hospital at Raleigh about six weeks and his improvement has been very steady.

Capt. James D. Moore, a well known and popular manufacturer and business man of Gastonia, died on Sunday last.

Salvation Army Girl Goes to Pen.

CHICAGO, Special.—Inga Hanson, the former Salvation Army girl, convicted of perjury in connection with a personal injury suit brought by her against the Chicago City Railway, was taken to the penitentiary at Joliet to begin an indeterminate sentence. Since her trial several months ago, Miss Hanson has been confined in the Cook County jail hospital, claiming to be still suffering from the effects of a paralytic stroke resulting from her injuries.

Kentucky Open to Refugees.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Special.—The State

HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE

\$400,000 Worth of Property Swept Away in a Few Moments

ACRES OF FLAMES FOR AWHILE

Fire Starting in an Old Wooden Ferry Boat. Swept the Docks in the Vicinity and For Three Quarters of an Hour Threatened All Lower Hoboken—Lackawanna Railroad's Terminals Specifically Wiped Out and Two Large Ferry Boats Ruined.

NEW YORK, Special.—Inside of three quarters of an hour late Tuesday night, fire swept away the Delaware & Western Railroad Company's terminal in Hoboken, N. J. Two large wooden ferry boats, practically ruined, were driven into the water front. The fire spread to the wooden docks, threatening the rest of the water front in the vicinity, including the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd shipyards.

Blazing ferry boats, cut from their docks, floating in the river, wandering fire ships, which for time endangered shipping.

BEGAN ON OLD WOODEN BOAT.

The first fire, in an old wooden ferry boat, began at the wooden dock, communicated with the ferry house, spread to the main building of the Lackawanna and then to the Duke's House, a famous Hoboken hotel. The hotel was a frame structure and was a ready prey for the flames.

By this time the flames were spreading in all directions, utterly beyond the control of the few first fire-fighters who had responded to the first alarm.

Following the hotel, the structure of the Public Service Corporation—the street car operating company, of Hoboken, Jersey City and near-by places—went down before the flames.

At 1 o'clock the fire was under control and the big steamship piers had been saved.

600-FOOT TRAIN SHEDS SWEEP.

The most remarkable feature of the great blaze was that inside of 20 minutes after it started it had seized upon the Lackawanna terminal and swept its 600-foot of train sheds.

The flames started from an unknown cause on the old wooden ferry boat, Hopticonic, which had been tied up in the open slip between Hamburg docks and the Christopher street ferry slips. The fire was discovered about 11 o'clock. It was then leaping from the boiler room below the main deck through the engine room and attacking the wooden superstructure.

A watchman on the ferry dock turned in calls for the city department and also for the Lackawanna fire brigade. Almost before the company men could lay a line of hose before the city firemen could reach the scene the fire had seized upon the ferry office building between the piers and then to the brand-new ferry-boat Binghamton, which was lying in the northern slips.

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THE DISPENSARY IN POLITICS.
The following comment on the South Carolina dispensary system is from a recent issue of the Raleigh Times (democratic).

There is a big fight in progress against the liquor dispensary system in South Carolina and the question promises to figure largely in the election of a United States Senator and to exercise a wide influence in the politics of that State's generally in the next campaign.

Senator Thurman, the champion of the dispensary in the days when it was first foisted upon the people and its unwilling defender in all the years that have followed, has been forced to admit in a public speech within the last few days that there is corruption in the management of the now unpopular institution. The opponents of the dispensary present a picture of rotteness that is both disgusting and criminal and that makes plain to the non-resident unfamiliar with the conditions why the good people in a large number of the counties are now endeavoring so earnestly to overthrow it and substitute prohibition for the dispensary."

With all this fraud and corruption staring them in the face, the democratic machine in this State are striving to establish a State dispensary system in North Carolina.

The temperance forces in this State started out for prohibition, but the democratic machine saw that prohibition would hurt their party.

So the leaders of the old machine went into the meetings of the temperance forces and told them they were their friends and let them (the democratic machine) fight their battles for them. As soon as they had made the capture they told the temperance forces that the dispensary was the best thing for the present, and consequently several dispensaries have been established in this State.

But the Simmons machine is not interested in temperance, for temperance sake, they simply want dispensaries, as recruiting stations for the Democratic party, and finally they want a state dispensary system as an annex to their party. The dispensary system is reeking with fraud and corruption in South Carolina. Could we expect it to be any better in North Carolina under Democratic good government? Are the leaders of the Democratic party in North Carolina any better than the Democratic leaders in South Carolina?

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The representatives of Japan and Russia will meet in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to-day to arrange terms of peace in the Far East. The outlook is hardly as promising as it was when the conference was first agreed on, but the hope is still entertained that some working arrangement will be effected in the early days of the conference. The preliminary talk of the commission has resembled a game of bluff. It may be that both sides were endeavoring to learn beforehand the views of the other, that the minimum of demands and the maximum of concessions might be estimated.

The Russian government, as its purposes are understood by its envoys, is absolutely fixed in its determination not to pay an indemnity to Japan, except, perhaps, if that may be called an indemnity, a reasonable sum for the restoration of Russian political rights on Sakhalin Island. It is understood that while the Russians will positively decline to pay a price for the peace for which the world is hoping, they are willing to offer certain concessions. For example, Russia is likely to accept a proposal from her adversary that Port Arthur shall remain in Japan's possession and it is understood that she will give consideration to a demand that Vladivostok be dismantled. The situation being what it is, it might be well not to form any conclusions as to the success or failure of the conference until after several sessions of the commissioners.

While the Americans are hoping for peace, it might be well to men-

tion, what is thought to be a fact, that Great Britain and Germany are not so anxious for peace.

Great Britain is desirous that Russia shall be wasted by war until she ceases to be a danger to the empire, whose rear and middle east boundaries have been threatened for years by the power of Russia, and Germany, which seems to have the east of the Czar, has nothing to gain by the conclusion of peace. It is not improbable that Germany has attained more commercial power by the war than all the other nations combined, by supplying munitions and food stuffs needed for the armies in the field.

I.

THE PENITENTIARY SELF SUS- TAINIING.

It has been heralded by some of the Democratic papers that the penitentiary force cleared over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars last year above expenses. One of these papers has suggested that twenty thousand of this amount be expended in the erection of a reformatory for young criminals, whereupon the Wilmington Messenger says:

"While we favor the reformatory idea, we would suggest that this extra sum be held so the penitentiary authorities will not have to borrow or ask for an appropriation in the near future in case of discovery of a mistake in their calculations as to what profits the institution has made. We are always hearing about the prison being self-sustaining, but when the time comes for paying accounts instead of making figures as to profits the State has to come to the financial aid of the board."

It appears that the Democrats in Texas, as well as in North Carolina, have party pots that they have to pay out of the State's treasury for services rendered to the party. In this State during session of the last Legislature so many clerks and pages had been employed that they were actually in each other's way. In Texas the Democrats have forty-four clerks at the capital to do the book-keeping, etc., while such states as Pennsylvania and Illinois find that twelve clerks are all that are necessary to do this work.

But possibly the Republican party in such states as Illinois and Pennsylvania are able to pay their party workers without drawing the money out of the State's treasury to pay them.

The manager of the Wilson dispensary weighs 337 pounds. Managing a dispensary seems to be very fattening. They all look on it as a good piece of pie.

An exchange says a wave of reform seems to be sweeping through the country. Never touched the Democratic party in this State.

Mr. Bryan Unconsciously Funny. Washington Post.]

"Democratic Principles Are Popular," says Mr. Bryan, in the Commoner for August 4. He makes that declaration in his leading editorial. With characteristic obtuseness as to the humorous element in literature, Editor Bryan evidently sees nothing funny in asking that loud and proud claim of popularity for the principles of a party that has had no proofs of popular regard for the last thirteen years, and very few indications of the existence of such sentiment since the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency in 1856. That was forty-nine years ago. If Mr. Bryan, when facing an audience in a Chautauquah assembly or a Democratic gathering, would point to the official returns of elections during those forty-nine years or even during the past thirteen years, and, looking his hearers confidently in the face, remark, "You see, my fellow-citizens, that Democratic principles are popular," wouldn't he bring down the house? And it is proper to remind the eloquent and unintentionally amusing editor of the Commoner that he and his followers are estopped from pointing to either of the two elections of Cleve and as Democratic triumphs, or proofs that "Democratic principles are popular," for they are on record in repudiation of the Cleve land brand of Democracy. It is one of the strangest facts in Democracy's strange career that in 1866 its national leader and the national organization read out of the party the only so-called Democrat who has been installed in the Presidential office since the 4th of March, 1857. And that fact, which Col. Bryan ignores, renders more absurd, if possible, his claim that "Democratic principles are popular."

But, funny as that vain, preposterous boast is, Col. Bryan's attempt to prove it is even funnier. He declares that "there can be no doubt about the popularity of Democratic principles. That those principles are growing in popularity is not open to question." And, to establish that beyond any possible doubt,

whatever, he says:

"Ask any admirer of President Roosevelt why he is popular and you will find that it is due to his advocacy, or supposed advocacy of principles and policies that are Democratic. Nothing brought Mr. Roosevelt more applause during his first administration than his settlement of the coal strike. And now did he settle it? By arbitration. Now, the Democratic platform of 1896 and 1900 demand arbitration, while the Republican platforms were silent on the subject. But let not one wait until there was great suffering and loss before proposing arbitration, at he did nothing afterward to secure a permanent arbitration board for the prevention of strikes. If he won popularity by a small application of his Democratic policy, would he not have won more popularity if he had urged the establishment of a permanent arbitration board?"

So then, according to Mr. Bryan, it is the duty of a President of the United States to settle serious disputes between labor and capital. That, however, is not President Roosevelt's conception of Presidential obligations. It was not as President that he interfered in the coal strike. He knew, and he was careful to let the country know, he realized that the President had no official connection with the trouble between the coal miners and the operators of the coal mines. In a great emergency, Mr. Roosevelt stepped out of the sphere of Executive duty or responsibility, and used, not the authority, but the prestige of the Presidency to remove calamitous conditions. There have been very serious labor troubles since that time, and the President has, in several instances, been requested to intervene; but he has refused, as he was bound to do. But Col. Bryan, looking back to Mr. Roosevelt's successful wrestling with the problem presented by a coal famine, calls it an "application of a Democratic policy." It is, however, nothing of the sort. While the Democrats are, of course, friendly to arbitration, as all good citizens are, there is nothing in their party's history, or the history of any other party, that shows friendliness for interference by the National Executive in order to bring pressure to bear on either capital or labor, and, by that pressure, put an end to a strike or a lockout.

DESTROYED ILLICIT DISTILLERY

Raid by D. C. Downing and W. I. Martin
Prize Broke up Church.
Raleigh Post.]

Deputy Revenue Collectors D. C. Downing and W. G. Martin raided an illicit distillery near Pocomoke, in Granville County, Friday night and captured a still in full blast. One white man and four negroes were there, but made their escape on the approach of the officers. They left behind a deck of cards with which they were evidently playing when they discovered the approach of the officers. The still was a seventy-gallon fermenter holding about 1,600 gallons were destroyed. Two gallons of whiskey was seized.

The officers fastened the still and worm up behind their buggy and started for the railroad station with them. The road passed by the Polk Christian church and services were in progress. When the officers were seen passing with their prize the whole crowd, numbering probably 300 people, came out of the church to inspect the strange sight.

Two Dead in Well. Suffocated by Fumes of Carbonic Acid Gas.

Wadesboro, N. C., Aug. 7.—George Cuthbertson and Charlie Covington, two colored men, who were engaged in digging a well on Mr. W. N. Pinkston's place, about two miles from Wadesboro, met their death to day by going down into the well in which the air was found to be filled with carbonic acid gas. Cuthbertson went down into the well to go to digging, and all at once he was discovered to be motionless. Charles Covington then went down into the well to see what was the matter, but was dead almost by the time he got there. It was suspected that the air was loaded with carbonic acid gas, so an investigation was made and the well was found to be filled with the deadly poison for about ten feet from the bottom.

Stabbed His Wife Four Times and Died.

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 8.—News of a bad affair reached here this morning from the Big Ivy section of Buncombe county, recounting the probable fatal stabbing at Barnardsville yesterday morning shortly before 8 o'clock of Mrs. C. C. Greenwood by her husband.

The victim of the fiendish assault was stabbed four times in the back and left for dead. The husband made his escape.

Mrs. Greenwood is his second wife. His first wife came near meeting such a fate at the hand of her husband and only saved herself from his attack with a razor by jumping through a window and seeking refuge at the home of a neighbor by neighbor.

Negro Convict Escapes.

Charles Donnell, a negro convict made his escape from the convict camp near Raleigh last Friday.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Some Squibs of Interest. We have gathered With Our Paste Pot and Shears.

Washington city is not the only city where "graft" has come to light recently. Charlotte has become infested with the pest.—North Wilkesboro Journal.

Six drunk before the records Monday morning. All caused from eating too many stale or rotten apples, Sunday. You know we have no whisky here. This is strictly a prohibition town.—Charlotte People Paper.

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Reports from all along the banks of the Pasquotank river from C. W. Hollowell's farm to Albemarle Sound, tell of annoying trespasses of midnight hunters for buried treasure. For the past few weeks appearances have indicated that dozens of men are hunting for buried gold.

Thousands of square feet of earth have been turned and a hole big enough to sink an average dwelling house in has been dug by unknown parties on my farm," says Mr. C. W. Hollowell. The buried gold that the "money digger" is going wild over is a fabulous fortune which the Pirate, Teach, who held high carnival of blood and plunder in this section early in the last century, is said to have buried somewhere on the banks of the Pasquotank.

From many years after Teach met his tragic death at Ocracoke hundreds of people searched for his buried treasure, but not finding a son they seemed to have stopped digging for it years ago. But it seems that renewed stories of the Croesus board of the pirate have circulated recently and a new generation has taken up the hunt for Teach's plunder.

Hundreds of people in this city and county have implicit faith in the story that the spirit of Pirate Teach appears in the form of a ball of fire on Roanoke Island every dark night. Thousands at Nag's Head have seen a ball of fire they claim is the dead Teach rise out of the marshes on the island, disappear and rise again at another point, this ball keeping watch over a portion of his buried gold. Scientists who would have it appear that this ball of fire is a combustion of gaseous matter arising from the bogs are laughed down.

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About the "Leakage."

"The leakage which the Republicans want to stop is the leakage of those scandals and rotteness at Washington," remarks a little Democratic mouth organ. Now the fellow who thought up the remark proposes to measure Republican corn in a Democratic half bushel. He evidently had in mind the actions of the Democratic party in North Carolina in regard to the North Carolina Railroad, or perhaps its action in regard to the inhuman manner in which the State convicts were treated two years ago. A State Democratic administration didn't propose to have any "leakage" in either of these cases. When things got so rotten they smelled to high heaven and the people began to call for an investigation, how did the Democrats proceed? "Put none but Democrats on guard." That was their methods. They acted upon the theory that the way to catch a Democratic thief is to put a Democratic watch-dog after him. Is that the way the Republicans at Washington proceeded? Not much. Whom did President Roosevelt employ to help prosecute the Post Office grafters? Why did he step out of the Republican party to secure part of the legislative party to prosecute this case? Couldn't afford to be so narrow as the Democrats. He wanted a clean, thorough investigation of the case, and he knew the only way to do this was to make the investigation non-partisan. He didn't want to stop the "leakage." If he had, why didn't he select all his counsel from his party like the Democrats do when they proceed to probe corruption in their affairs? The administration at Washington regards a Republican thief as detrimental to the public interests as a Democratic thief, and it is not trying to protect the one and punish the other. And it is not trying to stop the "leakage." The Democrats would have us believe that all this graft and rotteness at Washington is of recent origin; that the whole party has turned thief and gone to grabbing everything in sight, that there is no honor in the capital city save the few Democrats who hold places under the civil service rule. The fact, however, is that the major part of this graft existed many years ago, even back to the days when Oscar Halpin's father was president. And some of the biggest graft rascals yet discovered are Democrats. The administration has only very recently "caught on" to this rotteness, and it is making a clean sweep just as fast as it can proceed. The promptness and vigor with which it is searching for Departmental rotteness and graft and the rigorous punishment that is being dealt out to the guilty ones is raising the Republican party higher in the estimation of all honest people than anything it has ever done.

When the Democrats appeal to the opposition party for assistance in investigating the graft and rotteness that reeks in their affairs, then and not till then does it become one of their mouth organs to insinuate that the Republicans desire to cover up and conceal graft, or that they desire to see the "leakage" of graft stopped.—Yellow-Jacket.

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Home and Household Goods Destroyed by Fire.

Best Box on Market for Fine Comb Honey. Don't Delay, but send in order at once if you wish Boxes this season. Write for Booklet.

W. L. WOMBLE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Subscribe for the Caucasian Only \$1.00 per year or 50c for six months.

PRES. DUDLEY,
Greensboro, N. C.

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Seaboard Air Line Ry.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED

Tour to the Pacific Coast.

via

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

The Seaboard announces a per-

decided later. The round trip is

only \$85.50 and the route will be

via Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, The Shasta Route to Portland, Northern Pacific to St. Paul thence to Chicago and return via St. Louis.

Through Pullman cars will be

available for the exclusive

use of the party, which will be

personally conducted by R. W. Wm.

Black and wife of Davidson, N. C.,

who successfully handled the large

party from North Carolina last

August.

Itinerary of the trip is now being

prepared which will give full de-

tails as to the rates, stop overs, ho-

tel rates and points of interest.

It will be one of the most comple-

te trips of its kind ever arranged from this State and at very small cost.

Those who join the party will be

shown every attention over the en-

ire trip which will consume be-

tween four and five weeks.

Write for booklet and informa-

tion to R. W. Wm. Black, Davidson, N. C., or address

CHAS. H. GATTIS,

Traveling Passenger Agent,

RALEIGH, N. C.

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When writing to advertisers mention the Caucasian and send for Catalogue.

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Literary, Classical, Scientific, Pedagogical

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TWENTY YEARS OF IT.
Enslaved by Diabetes; Tortured With
Grauel and Kidney Pains.

Henry Sope, cobbler, of Hammondsport, N. Y., says: "Since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me eight years ago, I've reached seventy and hope to live many years longer. But twenty years ago I had kidney trouble so bad I could not work. Backache was persistent and it was agony to lift anything. Grauel, whirling headaches, dizziness and terrible urinary disorders ran me down from 168 to 100 pounds. Doctors told me I had diabetes and could not live. I was wretched and hopeless when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, but they cured me eight years ago and I've been well ever since."

Foster-Millburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents per box.

How a venturesome land-owner converts a seeming bad bargain into a veritable gold mine is amusingly told by Arthur Hendrick Vandenberg in a story entitled "A Boom in Reality" which appears in Lippincott's Magazine for August. It is the sort of tale men like

GRATEFUL TO CUTICURA

For Instant Relief and Speedy Cure of Raw
and Scaly Bumps, Itching Day
and Night-Suffered For Months.

I wish you would publish this letter so that others suffering as I have may be helped. For months awful sores covered my face and neck, scabs forming, itching terribly day and night, breaking open, and running blood and matter. I had tried many remedies, but was growing worse, when I started with Cuticura. The first application gave me instant relief, and when I had used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, I was completely cured. (Signed) Miss Nella Vander Wile, Lakeside, N. Y.

It is only bachelors who speak of marriage in a tone of contempt. Married men do not care to speak of it at all.

So. 32.

Is It Right?
Is it right for you to lose \$4.20 that a dealer may make 50 cents more by selling fourteen gallons of ready-for-use paint, at \$1.50 per gallon, than our agent will make by selling you only four gallons of L. & M. and six gallons of linseed oil, which make four gallons of a better paint, at \$1.20 per gallon? Is it right?

Sold everywhere and by Longman & Martineau, New York. Paint Makers for Fifty Years.

"By-law" owes the first part of itself to the word "right."

Fit Permanent Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, \$2.50 a bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 391 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Bush work is said to be very popular now in England.

Fit's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all afflictions of throat and lungs.—W.M. O. ENDLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Labor organization has until lately made slow headway in Spain.

Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, sooths the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Books were not bound in cloth until 1823.

Lippincott's Magazine for August has secured just the right kind of summer novelties to suit lazy days—"Her First Eloquence," by Clara Bratton. It is a highly spiced story of Newport society.

Enjoy the Roses.

A queer fallacy induces some people to leave the roses unpicked with the idea of encouraging the plant. At a matter of fact, roses should not only be picked as freely as possible, but with as long stems as the growth will permit, merely observing the precaution to leave an outward growing eye, or perhaps two for safety, on the stem below the cut.

Where it has been found impossible to pick all the roses for use, then the plants should be gone over daily at least two eyes below the flowers. A regular practice of this precaution is the only means of assuring some autumnal blossoms in our climate from "hybrid perpetuals."

Animals That Reason.
A correspondent contributes to Harper's Weekly some entertaining anecdotes apropos of the recent discussion in the Weekly of the question "Do Animals Think?" The correspondent believes that animals not only think, but reason, and he tells in support of his belief some stories which, if authentic, seem to offer convincing proof of his assertion. He tells of a horse that learned to unlatch a barn door; of a sheep that notified a farmer of the fact that his companion had fallen into a ditch; of a rat that concealed its gnawing of a hole by covering itself from view with a shingle. "You may disbelieve all this," says the correspondent, "but the boy has not lied."

BABY'S INSTINCT
Shows He Knew What Food to Stick To

Forwarding a photo of a splendidly handsome and healthy young boy, a happy mother writes from an Ohio town:

The enclosed picture shows my 4-year-old Grape-Nuts boy.

Since he was 2 years old he has eaten nothing but Grape-Nuts. He demands and gets this food three times a day. This may seem rather unusual, but he does not care for anything else after he has eaten his Grape-Nuts, which he uses with milk or cream, and then he is through with his meal. Even on Thanksgiving Day he refused turkey and all the good things that make up that great dinner, and ate his dish of Grape-Nuts and cream with the best results and none of the evils that other foolish members of the family experienced.

He is never sick, has a beautiful complexion, and is considered a very handsome boy. May the Postum Company prosper and long continue to furnish their wholesome food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. "Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in every pkg.

M. WITTE OPTIMISTIC

Russian Envoy Makes Light of the Recent Japanese Victories

RELATED ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK

Russia's Chief Plenipotentiary Declares That the Japanese Would Have to Advance Four Times as Much as They have Done in Order to Reach Russia Proper, and That the Country's Power of Resistance Remains Great.

New York, Special.—The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, with Mr. Sergius Witte, the senior Russian peace envoy, arrived in quarantine Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Witte was in good health. The ship had a good passage, the sea being smooth, except on Saturday and Monday, when it was a little rough.

On shipboard, Mr. Witte was generally reticent when the subject of his mission was mentioned. However, to a correspondent who accompanied him from Cherbourg, Mr. Witte said:

"Almost everywhere in Europe, as well as in America, not only Russia, her forces, her resources and her power of resistance, are not known, but the people are even mistaken about the true results of the war. The Russians have had reverses, but this does not signify that they have lost the power which was known to the Muscovite empire before the war; it does not mean that Russia has become a negligible quantity nor that the Japanese have acquired by the result of the recent victories such a supremacy as to make the Russian empire consider them a truly redoubtable enemy."

Mr. Witte recognizes the good qualities of the Japanese military, naval and administrative organizations and does not believe any other European nation would have been able to resist Japan as Russia has done.

All the foreign officers of the European armies, he said, who followed the war, were unanimous in affirming that the Russian troops, both soldiers and officers, fought with truly admirable bravery, but they had to withdraw on account of a combination of circumstances with which their personal valor could not contend. On the sea the Russians found themselves constantly in inferior conditions. The squadron of Rojstvensky was sent against Japan, not because the Russians had much confidence in its success, but because they could not renounce from a military and moral point of view any chance, no matter how uncertain, of obtaining even a partial victory. The Japanese, he declared, was generally believed; in fact, they would have to advance four times as much as they have done in the last year and a half to reach Russia proper, in which case alone they might consider themselves in a position to impose the conditions of peace. According to the Russian plenipotentiary, those who do not know Russia well oppose to the reasons the spectre of the internal conditions of the empire, imagining all kinds of cataclysms, but even about this, he said, they were mistaken. Mr. Witte did not wish to discuss at this time the events in Russia, affirming, however, that they have not the character nor the gravity attributed to them.

Mr. Witte indicated, notwithstanding these views, that he does not mean to say that he will not make every possible effort towards the conclusion of peace, adding that he is favorable to peace as a Russian and as a man, having always worked to prevent war and understanding that at present nearly the entire world desires the end of the conflict. He repeated that he will honestly do all that his conscience may suggest to bring about, if possible, an agreement which may be equally satisfactory to the interests of Russia and Japan. After having done this, no matter what the results may be, Mr. Witte feels that he will have accomplished his duty. He emphatically denied having said that Japan's peace terms were intolerable. He also denied positively that he had predicted that the conference would break up in a week.

Detective Fatally Shot.

Somerville, Mass., Special.—George L. Frazer, a private detective, was shot and almost instantly killed while trying to gain entrance to the house of Joseph Evans, in Moore street: Evans was under arrest, charged with the shooting.

Tidewater Wins.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—The Tidewater airway has won out before the State corporation in the great fight that the Norfolk & Western Railway was making against its petition for grade crossings in Norfolk county. The Norfolk & Western sought to compel the Tidewater to erect viaducts over its tracks at two points on the approach to Norfolk, and the Tidewater sought grade crossings over the Norfolk & Western, which the commission has just allowed. The Norfolk & Western has the right to appeal to the Supreme Court of the State.

Business Man a Suicide.

Columbus, Ga., Special.—Blanchard F. McGeehead, president and manager of the Columbus Paper Company and a member of a prominent Columbus family, committed suicide Friday morning by shooting himself through the temple with a revolver. He was at home alone when the fatal shot was fired. His wife and three children survived. No cause has been assigned for his rash act.

Not Yet Located.

Paterson, N. J., Special.—Despite the efforts of his former friends and business associates, the whereabouts of the missing mayor, William H. Belcher, of this city, have not been discovered. Friday an investigation was begun to discover what disposition had been made of the estate of James F. Stewart, late Congressman, of which Mayor Belcher was sole executor. It was valued at \$10,000.

Train Kills Three.

Huntington, W. Va., Special.—The Guyandotte Valley passenger train Friday had an unlucky run from Logan, killing three men and injuring another.

Frank Adams was struck and killed by the train shortly after it left Logan. Adams' companion was seriously injured. John Ashan, an old man, was killed as the train reached Barboursville. He stood on the track in front of the train, thinking it ran on another track. While the locomotive was going to the round house in Huntington, George Zirkle was struck and killed.

Japanese Make No Comment.

New York, Special.—At the headquarters of the Japanese peace commission no comment was made upon the interview with Mr. Witte. Aimer Sato, who has met all interviewers since the Japanese delegation arrived in New York, said that Baron Komura would make no statement at this time, and from a personal standpoint he (Sato) thought that to make any statement or comment at all would be entering the controversy prematurely.

PROGRESS OF FEVER

Government Takes Over the Fight on Yellow Jack

43 NEW CASES IN A SINGLE DAY

Still Refusing to Admit the Situation Beyond Control and Arowing the Hope That Federal Management Will Revive Outside Confidence and Provide Invaluable Facilities For a New Campaign; State and City Raise a Macedonian Cry.

New Orleans, Special.—Fever report to 6 p. m. Sunday:

New Cases, 28.
Total cases to date, 533.
Deaths, Sunday, 8.

Total deaths to date, 105.
New sub-foc, 2.
Total sub-foc to date, 93.

The fever report is a great improvement over those during the middle of the week, and the fact that there is only 2 new sub-foc, one up-town and one down-town, is a source of special encouragement.

An effort is being made to determine the number of cases under treatment, and allowing ten days, which is a liberal estimate, for a patient to either recover or die. It is figured that there are now 233 cases under treatment.

The city has contributed \$250,000 to assist the government in handling the disease.

The decision to ask the Federal government to take control was reached at a meeting of city and State officials and others, held late Friday at the cotton exchange.

DOUBLE MOTIVE FOR ACTION.

It was the consensus of the meeting that government control would restore confidence throughout the other States in the South, and the belief was expressed that Surgeon General Wyman would be able to send a force of physicians to New Orleans thoroughly equipped for the handling of the yellow fever situation because of their experience and unquestionable facilities to enforce a scientific campaign against the fever.

Having these principles in view I have found the following an excellent method of feeding for eggs:

Clover as much as the hens will eat,

green in summer and either dry in

winter, or what is better, cut fine and

covered with boiling water and left to

steam. The water in which this clover is steamed can be profitably used to mix up the evening ration. The first thing in the morning feed the clover, and after the hens have pecked up what they want, give them equal parts of cracked corn and wheat and the next morning oats and buckwheat or some other grain. Throw this in litter and make them scratch and hunt for it. At night give a feed composed of two parts of ground oats, one part ground beef scrap and two parts corn meal, mixed with hot water and feed warm, not hot. For green stuff supply cabbage, hung up by a string to help themselves, or beets or turnips cut in half and stuck on nails on the side of the house. Keep ground oyster shells, grit and charcoal in boxes or hoppers before them at all times so they can eat as much or little as they choose.

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